

32-channel High Voltage Power Supply EHQ 20 025p_204

Operators Manual

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Appendix A: Side view

Attention!

- The device must not be operated with the cover removed.
- We decline all responsibility for damages and injuries caused by an improper use of the module. It is highly recommended to read the manual before any kind of operation.

Note

The information in this manual is subject to change without notice. We take no responsibility for any error in the document. We reserve the right to make changes in the product design without reservation and without notification to the users.

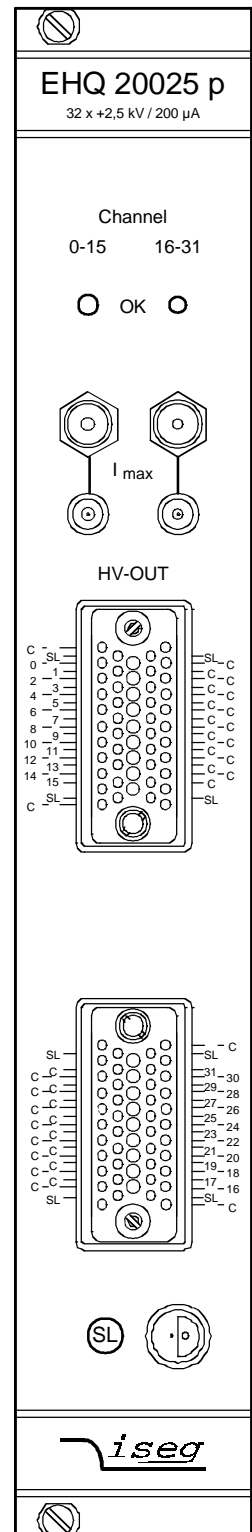
Filename EHQ20025p_204_V206eng.____; version 2.06 as of 2001-01-04

1. General information

The EHQ 20 025 is a 32-channel high voltage power supply in 6U Eurocard format. Each single channel is independently controllable. The EHQ 20 025 is made ready for mounting into a crate. The powered system crate ECH xxx (19" rack) carries up to 8 modules. It is also possible to supply the modules separately with the necessary power. The unit is software controlled via CAN-Interface directly through a PC or similar controller.

2. Technical data

EHQ 20 025p_204	
Output current I_O per channel at V_O	max. 200 μ A 0 to + 2500 V
Ripple and noise	$f = 10 \text{ Hz to } 100 \text{ MHz: } < 20 \text{ mV (at max. load)}$ under two conditions: - at $V_O > 400 \text{ V}$ and - the different voltage between the channels must be less than 1400 V_O , e.g. $V_{O \text{ CH}31} = 2500 \text{ V} \Rightarrow V_{O \text{ CH}n} \geq 1100 \text{ V; (n= 0 to 30)}$
Current limit I_{max}	Potentiometer (I_{max} is the same for 16 channels)
Interface	CAN-Interface
Voltage setting	via software, resolution 50 mV
Voltage measurement	via software, resolution 50 mV
Current measurement	via software, resolution 4 nA
Accuracy of voltage measurement	$\pm (0,01\% * V_O + 0,02\% * V_{O \text{ max}} + 1 \text{ digit})$ for one year
Accuracy of current measurement	$\pm (0,1\% * I_O + 0,4\% * I_{O \text{ max}} + 1 \text{ digit})$ for one year
Temperature coefficient	$< 5 * 10^{-5}/K$
Stability	$< 5 * 10^{-5}$ (no load/load and ΔV_{IN})
Rate of change of output voltage via softw.	1 V/s to 125 V/s resolution 0,5 V/s 125 V/s to 250 V/s resolution 5 V/s
Channel control via software	Status 8 bit: voltage and current limit, KILL- enable, channel emergency cut-off, ramp, channel on/off, input error, current trip
16 Channels error control via software	voltage limit ("16 Channels OK" is signalled if current limit these limits do not exceed on each.)
Error signal	Green LED at "16 Channels OK"
Protection loop (I_s) (2 pin Lemo-socket)	$5 \text{ mA} < I_s < 20 \text{ mA} \Rightarrow$ module on $I_s < 0,5 \text{ mA} \Rightarrow$ module off
Power requirements V_{IN}	+ 24 V (<2,4 A) and + 5 V (<0,5 A)
Packing	32-channels in 6U Euro cassette (40,64 mm wide and 220 mm deep)
Connector	96-pin connector according to DIN 41612
HV connector	51-pin Redel Multipin-Connector



3. Handling

The supply voltages and the CAN interface is connected to the module via a 96-pin connector on the rear side of the module.

The maximum output current for the channels 0 to 15 and 16 to 32 are defined through the position of the corresponding potentiometer I_{\max} .

It is possible to measure the hardware current limit, which has been set with reference to the maximum possible current at the socket below. 100 % I_{\max} corresponds to 2,5 V. The output current will be limited to the setting value after it exceeds the threshold and the corresponding green LED on the front panel is 'OFF'.

At the bottom on the right side of the front panel is the socket for the safety loop. This connector has an effect to all output voltage of all channels. If the safety loop is active then output voltage on all channels is present only if a current of any polarity is flowing in a range of 5 to 20 mA (i.e. safety loop closed). If the safety loop is opened during operation then the output voltages on all channels are shut off without ramp and the corresponding bit in the 'Status module' will be cancelled. After the loop will be closed again the channels must be switched 'ON' and a new set voltage must be given before it is able to offer an output voltage.

Additionally it is possible to install a safety loop for either channel 0 up to 15 and/or channel 16 up to 31 via the corresponding HV connector. Analogue to the above mentioned mode a current must be provided between the upper and lower SL contacts (the left and right neighbouring SL contacts are connected to each other, see the pin designation on front panel). The disconnection of a current-loop has an effect to the corresponding channel group only. In this case the SL connector should be out of operation, because this mode is of higher priority.

The pins of the loops are potential free, the internal voltage drop is ca. 3 V. Coming from the factory the safety loop is not active (the corresponding bit is always set). Removing of an internal jumper makes the loop active.

(s. App. A).

Pin assignment 96-pin connector according to DIN 41612:

PIN		PIN		PIN		Data
a1		b1		c1		+5V
a3		b3		c3		+24V
a5		b5		c5		GND
a11		b11		c11		@CAN_GND } @CANL } potential free @CANH }
a13						RESET
		b13				OFF with ramp (e.g. at power fail)
a30	A4	b30	A5	c30	GND	} Address field } module address (A0 ... A5)
a31	A2	b31	A3	c31	GND	
a32	A0	b32	A1	c32	GND	

The hardware signal "OFF with ramp" (Pulse High-Low-High, pulse width $\leq 100 \mu s$) on pin b13 will be shut off the output voltage for all channels with a ramp analogue to the Group access "Channel ON/OFF". The ramp speed is defined to $V_{OUT\max} / 50 s$. This is the actually module ramp speed after "OFF with ramp".

With help of the Group access "Channel **ON/OFF**" all channels are switched "ON" again.

With the address field a30/b30 a32/b32 the module address will be coded.

(see item 4.4, description 11bit-Identifier). Connected to GND $\Rightarrow A(n) = 0$; contact open $\Rightarrow A(n) = 1$